

**CLINICAL DISORDERS OF THE HEART BEAT**—Second Edition, thoroughly revised—Samuel Bellet, M.D., Professor of Clinical Cardiology, Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; Director, Division of Cardiology, Philadelphia General Hospital; Director, Division of Cardiovascular Diseases, Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa., 1963. 1105 pages, \$28.00.

This previously well known monograph has been completely rewritten and expanded by more than 700 pages so that it is essentially an entirely new book. An 80-page review of the anatomy of the conduction system and cardiac physiology introduces the subject. Then follow 13 chapters of discussion of individual arrhythmias. Each chapter, although following the general format of the previous volume, has been enlarged and numerous additional illustrations have been prepared. In the review of the atrial arrhythmias, Prinzmetal's theories are discussed but the circus movement theory is not discarded. Cardiac arrhythmias occurring during special clinical situations such as cardiac catheterization and electrolyte disturbances are described. A thorough 160-page discussion of drug therapy is followed by an excellent review of recent developments in pacemakers and cardioversion containing timely references and many good illustrations. A well selected bibliography is arranged at the end of each chapter. Only a few minor criticisms may be made. Many illustrations are from the publications of other workers—48 out of the first 50 in the book—but most of the electrocardiograms are from the author's own collection. The section on the hemodynamics of cardiac arrhythmias is inadequate and does not present recent concepts of the function of atrial contraction, for example. Some of the illustrative tracings of pressure pulses and heart sounds in various cardiac arrhythmias are of little value. A more thorough review of special techniques available for the study of cardiac arrhythmias such as phonocardiography, jugular pulse tracings, esophageal and intracardiac leads would have been helpful although these techniques are briefly mentioned in the individual chapters. The section on ballistocardiography could have been omitted. These are minor deficiencies, however, and do not detract from what will be a standard reference book on cardiac arrhythmias for many years to come.

H. N. HULTGREN, M.D.

\* \* \*

**ATLAS OF VASCULAR SURGERY**—Falls B. Hershey, M.D., F.A.C.S., Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; Area Consultant in Surgery, United States Veterans Administration, St. Louis, Mo.; Director, St. Louis Heart Association Artery Bank, 1954-1957; Diplomate, American Board of Surgery; and Carl H. Calman, M.D., F.A.C.S., Assistant in Clinical Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; Attending Surgeon, Veterans Administration Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Diplomate, American Board of Surgery. Illustrated by Kathryn Murphy and William R. Schwartz. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., 1963. 307 pages, \$18.00.

This is a basic atlas designed for the resident and practicing surgeon demonstrating the technical aspects of peripheral vascular surgery. The volume is nicely illustrated, concisely written, and attractively printed. There are several omissions, however, that detract from its value. Any reference to intra-thoracic vascular problems appears without the intended scope of the book, although neither the title nor preface makes this clear. There is no mention of dissecting aneurysms, and this disease has important peripheral vascular manifestations. Within the limits of the material it covers, the book should be helpful to the vascular surgeon, but it does not provide by any means an exhaustive or inclusive survey of the field.

NORMAN E. SHUMWAY, M.D.

**STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS**—Eric Berne, M.D., Lecturer in Group Therapy, Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic; Visiting Lecturer in Group Therapy, Stanford Psychiatric Clinic; Adjunct Psychiatrist, Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco; Director, San Francisco Social Psychiatry Seminars; Consultant in Group Therapy, McAuley Clinic, San Francisco; Editor, Transactional Analysis Bulletin; Formerly Consultant in Psychiatry to the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, and Attending Psychiatrist to the Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Francisco; Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology; Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association; Corresponding Member of the Indian Psychiatric Society. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 260 pages, \$7.50.

These are days when more and more attention is being diverted to the interaction between the individual and his surrounding socio-cultural forces. Social system analyses of large cultural systems are complex and difficult to understand, thus it is refreshing and appropriate that Dr. Berne has chosen the small group as his touchstone for the examination of the individual vis a vis his culture.

Dr. Berne has divided his volume into three major divisions: (1) Part I, An Illustrative Analysis of a Group Meeting, (2) Part II, The Group as a Whole, and (3) Part III, The Individual in the Group.

Part I deals with the detailed social force analysis of the dynamics of a small group as illustrated by some interesting occurrences within a spiritualist meeting. The latter meeting was attended by Dr. Berne and a coworker and involved a deliberate attempt at group disruption and surprisingly, to all concerned, a police raid which ended the meeting. In this part of the book the author, in his systematic analysis of the spiritualist group, presents five aspects whereby most group problems and stresses can be analyzed or made more evident. The breakdown to enhance the analysis is as follows:

1. The public structure, represented by the seating diagram.
2. The group authority, represented by the authority diagrams.
3. The private structure, represented by the group images.
4. The group dynamics, represented by the dynamic diagrams.
5. The details of group process, represented by transactional diagrams.

In Part II, the author defines the group and indicates how within any group different mental pictures of the group exist in the minds of its individual constituents. Berne speaks of the methods by which the group maintains its "health" and describes forces that tend toward group destruction. Also in Part II, the author indicates that group structure is directly related to group health and goes on to state the greater the organization within the group the more the efficiency. It seems to me that here there is an implication of a positive correlation between "health" and efficiency. I take issue here as organizations can occur to the extent that it stifles and dampens individual creativity and expressiveness with consequent morale loss to the individual and thereby lessening group "health." Related to the latter statement is the discovery within the Human Relations Laboratory movement (essentially group dynamic experiences) that many organizations have great organizational efficiency but still feel the employee is not producing as freely as he might because of structural-organizational constraints. In other words, the tendency in industries has been emphasis on a productive-efficient group culture with less emphasis on the individual. There is now increasing recognition that

a swing back to the individual is necessary for more cultural or group "health."

The author continues in Part II to describe leadership, its types and qualities. He makes some interesting statements with historical anecdotes about the group's need for a leader.

In Part II there is a comprehensive description of the individual and how the group relates to him. The author attempts to relate the intra-personal to the inter-personal worlds. Inter-personal interactions are detailed and of special interest in Dr. Berne's chapter on the analysis of games. The last chapter in Part II deals with the description of some of the fundamental or basic individual needs and how much of these needs are denied or met by the group. In this chapter, entitled "The Adjustment of the Individual to the Group," the usual modus vivendi between the individual and the group is described in more or less basic need terms.

Dr. Berne in a fourth part of his book, which is something of an appendage and whose presence I'm not certain is necessary, discusses ailing groups, their diagnosis and possible approaches to correct their ills. One treat in this part of the book is a suggested reading section which gives an excellent historical review of social dynamics starting from the maxims of Ptah-Hotep in 3000 B.C. and coming up to the present. The last part of the book is a proposed classification for social aggregations and is one of the weaker sections.

The book is well written and is a most needed foray into the not well understood world of the group by a social scientist-psychiatrist (social psychiatrist). Dr. Berne's professional background enabled him to offer us keen insights into the often related and often divergent worlds of the intra- and inter-personal.

J. ALFRED CANNON, M.D.

\* \* \*

**DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF PAIN SYNDROMES**—Bernard E. Finneson, M.D., F.A.C.S., Neurosurgeon, The Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia. Illustrations by Barbara R. Finneson. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 261 pages, \$8.50.

In "Diagnosis and Management of Pain Syndromes," Dr. Bernard Finneson has produced a pleasant, almost conversational survey of problems of pain as they are seen by a practicing neurosurgeon. The absence of all references to the literature takes from this tome any pretense of value as a scientific reference work. On the other hand, any clinician dealing with problems of pain may find the author's ideas refreshing, and at times stimulating. The book is aimed at the medical profession in clinical practice generally—certainly not chiefly at the specialist in nervous system disease, though it is stated, rightly, that "a number of the techniques described fall solely within the discipline of neurosurgery."

As is usual with works in medicine which eschew the scientific method, some inaccuracies or unfortunate implications creep in—usually for reasons not apparent. An example is "The use of any needle other than an 18-gauge lumbar puncture needle is ill advised" (for pantopaque myelography). These unestablished, unqualified comments, however, are not excessive.

Not the least attractive feature of the work is the liberal number of neat, lucid line drawings created by the author's talented wife. Rare indeed is the able medical artist who is willing to sacrifice the creation of an elaborate half-tone for the clarity of the simple sketch.

The library of the physician interested in problems of pain will be a more pleasant one if it contains this volume.

EDWIN B. BOLDREY, M.D.

**THE YEAR BOOK OF ENDOCRINOLOGY (1962-1963 Year Book Series)**—Edited by Gilbert S. Gordan, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.P., Professor of Medicine and Chief of Endocrine Clinics, Department of Medicine, University of California School of Medicine; Attending Physician, University of California Hospitals, San Francisco General Hospital, and Veterans Administration Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill., 1963. 411 pages, \$8.00.

This is another Year Book of the same high standards as previously. The literature in the fields of carbohydrate metabolism, adenohypophysis, neurosecretion, the thyroid and parathyroid glands, the adrenal cortex and the reproductive system is covered thoroughly. Pertinent comments by the author are spread throughout and add much to the value of this book. As a book for rapid reference to current literature and for general coverage of the field of endocrinology, it has much to recommend it.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE, M.D.

\* \* \*

**SPECIFICITY OF SEROLOGICAL REACTIONS—Revised Edition**—Karl Landsteiner, M.D. With a Chapter on Molecular Structure and Intermolecular Forces by Linus Pauling, and with a Bibliography of Dr. Landsteiner's Works; and a New Preface by Merrill W. Chase, The Rockefeller Institute. Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y., 1962. 330 pages, \$2.00. Paperback edition.

This is a re-publication of one of the landmarks in immunology and immuno-chemistry. It should be in the library of everyone interested in immunology. Few individuals could present the basic concepts of immunology in such a clear and concise way. Of particular value are the areas dealing with hypersensitivity to chemical allergens and the excellent discussion of "haptens" on which the author did pioneer work. There is much information in this book that will interest those well versed in the subject as well as those beginning work in this important field.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE, M.D.

\* \* \*

**HANDBOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF ANESTHESIA**—John R. S. Shields, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., Associate Professor of Anesthesiology, Department of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Mo., 1963. 203 pages, illustrated, \$6.85.

The author states in the preface to his book that its purpose is to describe the best approach to various problems and the best methods of accomplishing the different techniques of modern anesthesia.

He devotes 16 pages to endotracheal intubation and 6 pages to venipuncture suggesting that the book is directed toward the medical student or perhaps the beginning resident in anesthesia.

The virtues of the book are the generally sound bits of advice given at the beginning of each chapter and the writing style that makes the book so easily readable.

The deficiency lies in the cook book technique used in describing the management of anesthesia for various operations. It would be hard to find anesthesiologists who would agree that moderate hypothermia or pulmonary resection in patients over the age of 45 are themselves an indication for digitalization or that the best method to accomplish hypotensive anesthesia is with one per cent Arfonad. The illustration of bronchography technique utilizing a Cobb connection with cap in place is found objectionable by this reviewer. Illustrations of the double ended oral airway and its use could better be substituted with illustrations of the technique of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

LEONARD F. WATTS, M.D.